

the label, were false and misleading, since each fluid dram of the article contained less than 5 grains of the article, and said article did not conform to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

The Elixir Pheno-Barb was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Alcohol 25%", borne on the label, was false and misleading, since said article contained less than 25 percent of alcohol.

On April 10, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation, and the court imposed a fine of \$70.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26136. Misbranding of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. U. S. v. 11½ Dozen Packages of Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. no. 36105. Sample no. 27436-B.)

The labeling of this product contained false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims.

On August 10, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11½ dozen packages of Gombault's Caustic Balsam at Atchison, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 6, 1935, by the Schnabel Medicine Corporation, from New York, N. Y., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of 23 percent of volatile oils, including turpentine oil and camphor, incorporated in a fatty oil such as colza oil.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements contained in a leaflet shipped with the article, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: "Its stimulating effects are wonderful. The blood vessels in the skin become widely dilated bringing a rich supply of blood to repair the * * * diseased tissues when such is possible. * * * Splints—A bony growth on the cannon bones of young horses, usually on the inner side of front legs and less frequently on hind leg at the outer side. Lameness is more or less permanent, but recoveries are frequent. The swelling usually stays. With new lameness rub Gombault's Caustic Balsam on the swelling daily * * *. For older cases apply a blister with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. * * * Stifle Lameness—May result from a strain or bruise by a kick at the stifle joint, or the knee-cap bone of the joint may be dislocated. The joint is held stiffly and the hip over it droops. * * * General treatment is to keep horse standing in a narrow stall and apply one or more blisters with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Tendon Inflammation—Most important when affecting tendons from knee or hock down to hoofs. Caused by hard riding, fast road work, or slips. Tendons are hot and swollen and lameness often very severe. * * * If lame after a few days use Gombault's Caustic Balsam until it just begins to blister. After two weeks, if needed, use the Balsam again to make a good blister. * * * Abscess—A painful swelling in which pus is formed. Caused by bruises, infected wounds, and pus germs in the blood. Some are close beneath the skin and others are deep seated. If Gombault's Caustic Balsam is applied gently twice daily when an abscess near the surface is first suspected, the forming is sometimes stopped. * * * Bone Spavin—A bony growth on the small bones of the hock joint due to inflammation from hard pulling, overloading or jumping. Horse is very lame backing out of stall. Starts trotting with toe touching ground and may warm out of lameness. Old cases may have permanent lameness and the hard swelling stays. It is important to begin treatment at the first signs of spavin lameness. * * * apply one or more blisters with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Then start with easy work at a walk. * * * Fistula of the Withers—A frequent and often serious condition due to bruises, bad fitting collars, rolling on a stone etc. If treatment is started on the first day use cold water packs on the swelling and three times daily rub gently with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. If pus forms, * * * as the wound is healing an occasional injection of a small amount of Gombault's Caustic Balsam will act as a stimulant to bring an extra supply of nourishing blood. Founder—Laminitis—An inflammation of the sensitive, fleshy covering of the coffin bone of the foot to which the horny hoof is fastened. Caused by overheating and chilling in draught or drinking cold water, hard driving and feeding while horse is hot. Founder generally appears suddenly in both front feet and stepping is so painful that horse seems rooted

to the ground. Early treatment may bring recovery in a few days. * * * After recovery has started and in chronic cases apply one or more blisters with Gombault's Caustic Balsam to the skin around top of the horn to stimulate a strong hoof growth. * * * Poll Evil—Treat same as for Fistulous Withers. Quarter and Toe Cracks—Cracked Hoofs— * * * Apply blisters to the skin above the crack to favor growth of tough, elastic horn."

On September 12, 1936, the Schnabel Medicine Corporation having appeared as claimant and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be released under bond, conditioned that it be relabeled.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26137. Misbranding of Pneumoseptin. U. S. v. 51 Packages of Pneumoseptin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 36242. Sample no. 19400-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of Pneumoseptin the labels of which bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effect.

On August 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 51 packages of Pneumoseptin at Knoxville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 26, 1935, by the Gowan Chemical Co., from Baltimore, Md., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article, contained in bottles enclosed in cartons, was labeled in part: (Carton) "Pneumoseptin Successfully Used to Break Congestion and Reduce Inflammation"; (bottle label) "Pneumoseptin For Inflammation or Congestion."

Analysis showed that the article was an ointment consisting of volatile oils such as camphor, eucalyptol, and methyl salicylate, incorporated in lard.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the said statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, borne on the cartons and bottles, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article would be effective in producing the effects claimed.

On December 3, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26138. Misbranding of Breeden's Rheumatic Cure, Sys-Tone, Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, Stock's Nu-Tone Tonic, DeWitt's Vaporizing Balm, DeWitt's Cough Syrup, Dr. Hess Hog Special, Red Cross Headache and Neuralgia Remedy, Bees Laxative Cough Syrup. U. S. v. 6 Bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Cure, and other libel proceedings against the above-named products. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 36320 to 36328, incl. Sample no. 33558-B.)

These cases involved drugs the labels and packages of which bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative or therapeutic properties, and the label of Breeden's Rheumatic Cure also bore a misleading representation to the effect that the article had been examined and approved and was guaranteed by the United States Government.

On September 23, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court four libels praying seizure and condemnation of 6 bottles of Breeden's Rheumatic Cure, 77 bottles of Sys-tone, 8 bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup, 6 bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, 2 bottles of Stock's Nu-Tone Tonic, 123 jars of DeWitt's Vaporizing Balm, 18 bottles of DeWitt's Cough Syrup, 6 packages of Dr. Hess Hog Special, 10 bottles of Red Cross Headache and Neuralgia Remedy, and 11 bottles of Bees Laxative Cough Syrup at Chicago, Ill. It was alleged in the libels that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about June 6, 1935, by the Kiefer-Stewart Co., from Indianapolis, Ind., and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses showed that Breeden's Rheumatic Cure consisted essentially of potassium iodide (1.5 grams per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs including colchicum, alcohol, and water; that the Sys-Tone consisted essentially of phosphorus compounds and calcium salts, strychnine, benzoic acid, alcohol, sugar, and water; that the Red Cross Headache and Neuralgia Remedy consisted